663. Deep water fishing was taken up by the departmental staff in the Hessarghatta reservoir.

(v) Serum Institute.

664. The Institute continued to manufacture and supply on a commercial scale, the different biological products employed for the control of Epizootological diseases in the State as well as several places outside the State.

665. In addition to the production of biological products, the Institute continued to function as the centre for the conduct of all investigational work undertaken with a view to study the nature, cause and treatment of obscure livestock diseases encountered in the State.

666. The Bio-Chemistry Section was mainly engaged with the preparation of certain drugs which are commonly used in veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

667. As regards the stock of biological products, the year commenced with an opening balance of 2,00,600 unit doses of all biologicals. During the year, 41,37,285 unit doses were prepared. Out of a total stock of 43,37,885 doses 14,13,235 doses were issued within the State and 1,05,585 doses were sold to places outside the State as against 7,87,660 doses and 78,565 doses respectively sold during the previous year, leaving a balance of 11,15,450 doses at the close of the year.

668. The arable lands of the Institute, brought under cultivation employing institute labour yielded 1,91,300 lbs. of green fodder and 2,165 seers of horse gram during the year as against 1,38,900 lbs. of green fodder and 545 seers of horsegram realised in the previous year.

Finance of the Institute

669. The total expenditure for the year under all items amounted to Rs. 1,58,162 as against Rs. 1,45,033 of the previous year. The revenue realised by the sale of biological and done animals inclusive of sales tax amounted to Rs. 2,31,380 (Rs. 1,20,883).

(vi) Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta.

670. As usual, the section attended to all agricultural activities of the farm such as growing fodder and food grains crops, cultivation of perennial grasses, maintaining grass kavals for hay making and grazing of Government livestock.

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671. The approximate value of green grass, hay and straw supplied was Rs. 51,524 as against Rs. 37, 548 of last year.

Silage production

672. During the year, 262 (221) tons of silage was supplied costing Rs. 13,032 (Rs. 11,024). The cattle of the "Dry Farm" and Hallikar Cattle Farm were also supplied with silage.

Stud Farm

673. As the demand for the ponies of the Stud Farm rapidly declined due to the advent of the autorickshaws in the State, particularly in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the Section was closed down on 28th February 1955.

674. Of the Five stallions, Connemara, "Silver King" was transferred to the Stud Farm, Kunigal and the Arab Bay "Rain Bow" was presented free to the Hosur Cattle Farm. "Adevan-Ul-Mulk" Arab Bay stallion had gone very old. The remaining two "Souri" and "Patent Bid" were left over at the close of the year.

Brood Mares.

675. Among the 50 brood mares, four died and 46 were auctioned in public.

Young Stock.

676. The year opened with 93 (79) young Stock. There were five births and one filly on foaling was transferred to the stock of brood mare. There were five deaths and 92 were auctioned in public.

Dry Catt Fam.

677. There were no breeding cow bulls in the farm. Five buffalo bulls that were at the beginning of the year were transferred with the object of introducing the method of breeding by articifial insemination at the dry cattle farm.

678. The number of cows and she buffaloes belonging to private owners in and round about Bangalore that were admitted to the farm was 84 (66) and 25 (12) respectively, while 85 (76) cows and 34 (20) she buffaloes were discharged. The year closed with 53 (60) cows and 12 (22) she buffaloes.

679. All the animals of the dry cattle farm were free from contagious diseases during the year and they were in excellent condition due to availability of good pasture.

Sheep Breeding.

680. The Sheep farm that was started during the earlier years at Hessarghatta for the rearing of the Bannur (mutton) and the Hassan (so called woolly) breed of sheep was continued.

Poultry Farm.

681. At the beginning of the year, there were 5,677 (3,523) birds of White Leg Horn, Rhode Island Red, Black Minorca, Light Sussex, Barred Plymouth Rock and New Hamshire breeds. The new breeds of Ancona, Black Leg Horn, White Wyandott and Canadian Barred Plymouth Rocks imported during the earlier year as day old chicks, were successfully multiplied and the stock increased. At the close of the year, there were 3,985 (5,677) birds of 18 different breeds on the farm.

682. A programme for the development of poultry within the State by means of distribution of hatching eggs of exotic breeds of Poultry produced at the Government Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta among intending breeders in rural parts was undertaken. The eggs were actually carried to the doors of the intending breeders through the officials of the Department. This scheme was very popular and successful and 12,315 hatching eggs were distributed of which 6,876 or nearly 56 percent have hatched out.

Kunigal Stud Farm.

683. The number of animals on the farm was divided into three categories (1) owned by Government, (2) owned by the Bangalore Race Club but maintained on the farm under the "Eve blood Scheme" and (3) private owned but maintained on the farm for breeding.

684. The total revenue and expenditure of the farm under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,27,049 (Rs. 1,46,894) and Rs. 2,18,756 (Rs. 1,65,779) respectively.

685. The main source of income to the farm is from the sale of young stock and through covering fees followed by up-keep charges on private mares.

Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm Kulerikuppi.

686. An area of 64 (64) acres of land was under irrigation and 108 (108) acres were under dry cultivation. From the area under irrigation, 527 (695) tons of green fodder were obtained.

687. As the quantity of fodder grown on the farm is insufficient every year, about 300 tons of hay are being purchased on tender system from private contractors.

688. The Live-stock breeding operations of the farm are carried on (1) Hallikar cattle, (2) Murrah Baffaloes, and (3) Bellary Sheep.

Hallikar Cattle.

689. The year opened with 394 (364) heads of cattle. There were 91 (119) births and 11 (38) deaths.

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690. The condition of the cattle in general was satisfactory during the year. Foot and Mouth Disease that had broken out at the close of the previous year continued to prevail during the beginning of the year.

Murrah Buffaloes.

691. The year opened with 16(15) buffaloes. During the year, there were 8 (4) births and nil (3) deaths. From the cows and she buffaloes, a total quantity of 1,13,318 (79,669) lbs. of milk was produced, of which 1,140 (1,624) lbs. formed colostrum.

Sheep.

692. The foundation stock chosen in 1948-49 comprised of Bellary breed possessing white body and black head. During 1950, the grading of these with Bikanir rams was taken up to further improve the quality and quantity of wool.

693. The stock consisted of 448 (547) sheep at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were 194 (185) births and 32(96) deaths. Twenty-seven (17) rams fit for breeding were issued for stud purposes to the public, and 121 (171) others were sold in public auction.

694. The farm besides serving as a breeding centre for the production of quality rams required by the sheep rearing public, also served as a demonstration unit in management on improved lines.

695. The Research Section attached to the Serum Institute was engaged, as usual, with the investigation of disease problems confronting the livestock of the State and the development of new biological products. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research continued to finance the three schemes, *viz.*, (1) Disease Investigation (general), (2) Investigation of Mastitis, and (3) the Parasitic disease investigation on 50 : 50 : basis.

(vii) Forests.

696. The Forest Department was born on 11th January 1864 and now it is one of the oldest Forest Departments in India. There had been a steady expansion in the Forest areas, and all round progress in the matter of exploitation, regeneration and revenue. The area of the Forest which was just 2,560 sq. miles at the beginning of the century is now 4,387·48 sq. miles. Further extension is not possible due to the apathy of the ryots and the